



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING BODY
ON THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON TOBACCO CONTROL

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Compilation of terms and definitions

1. The Chair's text¹ of a framework convention on tobacco control contained no specific draft under Article B, Definitions; the Chair proposed that each working group list the terms that might require definitions, to be forwarded to the secretariat of the framework convention for research and compilation.²
2. Accordingly, the secretariat has conducted research on the terms listed, as well as on other terms submitted later by Member States. The present document contains the results of that research and provides information about the submitted terms. The definitions contained herein are not intended to be an exhaustive catalogue of options, but only to provide background material for initial consideration.
3. Annex 1 presents all the submitted terms in alphabetical order. Related terms (for example "advertising" and "counter-advertising") are clustered together, and cross-references are included to help to locate terms within the document. Definitions are presented after each term, in most cases with alternatives. References to the source of each definition are noted in italic type below and to the right of the definition. In some cases, the secretariat has offered an alternative, which is either a composite of those submitted by Member States or has been prepared by the secretariat because no precise definition could be found. No source is shown in these cases.
4. Some Member States have submitted proposed definitions of terms; these are indicated by an indented line above the definition in bold typeface reading "Definition submitted by ...". All other definitions are the result of secretariat research on the basis of terms submitted by Member States.
5. Annex 2 lists all of the terms that are defined, and the corresponding sections where they may be found in the Chair's text or the Co-Chairs' Working Papers. Where a term appears throughout that text, the chart so indicates, without reference to specific sections. In some cases, Member States have submitted terms which do not appear in the Chair's text or in the Co-Chairs' Working Papers; these are indicated by the words "Does not appear" next to the term.
6. It should not be assumed that the terms listed in this document will necessarily be included in the final text of the framework convention on tobacco control.

¹ Document A/FCTC/INB2/2.

² Document A/FCTC/INB2/DIV/6.

ANNEX 1

COMPILATION OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

1. addiction

The fact or process of being addicted [dependent on as a habit; unable to do without a thing], especially the condition of taking a drug habitually and being unable to give it up without incurring adverse effects.

The concise Oxford dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

The state of being given up to some habit or compulsion; strong physiological and psychological dependence on a drug or other psychoactive substance.

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary, 29th ed., 2000

Habitual psychological and physiological dependence on a substance or practice that is beyond voluntary control.

Stedman's medical dictionary, 26th ed., 1995

1(a) drug addiction

A state of heavy dependence on a drug; sometimes defined as physical dependence but usually also including emotional dependence, i.e. compulsive or pathological drug use. It is often used simultaneously with substance dependence.

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary, 29th ed., 2000

A state, psychic and sometimes also physical, resulting in the interaction between a living organism and a drug, characterized by behavioural and other responses that always include a compulsion to take the drug on a continuous or periodic basis in order to experience its psychic effects, and sometimes to avoid the discomfort of its absence. Tolerance may or may not be present.

WHO Technical Report Series, No. 407, 1969

A condition where the patterned and sequential ingestion of a substance creates a chemical imbalance in the brain so that continued ingestion of the chemical is required to prevent behaviorally disruptive and physically painful and dangerous responses. Addictive responses differ from habits and dependency reactions in that the individual's responses and the effects of the substance are quite consistent, universal and have a narrow band of variance.

*Brown & Williamson Industry document No. 536461976.
Protected by Minnesota Tobacco Litigation Protective Order*

2. additive

A thing added, especially a substance added to another so as to give it specific properties.

The concise Oxford dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

A substance, as a flavoring agent, preservative, or vitamin, added to another substance (such as a food or drug) that is to be ingested.

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary, 29th ed., 2000

A substance not naturally a part of a material (e.g., food) but deliberately added to fulfill some specific purpose (e.g., preservation).

Stedman's medical dictionary, 26th ed., 1995

Substances which make tobacco products more acceptable to consumers, through prolonging the life of the product (humectants), through making the smoke milder and easier to inhale (sugars and humectants), through adding flavour and aroma, through improving the delivery of nicotine (ammonia compounds) or through numbing the throat (menthol and eugenol, the active ingredient in cloves).

*Summarized by the INB secretariat from Hirschfelder AB.
Encyclopedia of smoking and tobacco. Phoenix, AZ, Oryx Press, 1999, page 2.*

Any extraneous substance added to tobacco to enhance its properties or make its use more attractive.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

2(a) food additive

Any substance the intended use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in its becoming a component or otherwise affecting the characteristics of any food (including any substance intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food; and including any source of radiation intended for any such use) if such substance is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate its safety, as having been adequately shown through scientific procedures ... to be safe under the conditions of its intended use.

US Code¹: Title 21, Section 9 (US Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended by Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997)

¹ "US Code" is a consolidation and codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States. See US Office of the Law Revision Counsel, at <http://uscode.house.gov>

Any substance not normally consumed as a food in itself and not normally used as a characteristic ingredient of food whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packaging, transport or storage of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, in it or its by-products becoming directly or indirectly a component of such foods.

Council Directive 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption, Article 1(2)

3. advertising

Applying some form of message or communication to attract attention of an individual or group to a product, service, concept, institution, etc., with the expectation of some form of behavior or action; usually to purchase the item or service or gain support for the concept or idea.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

A paid-for nonpersonal presentation of promotion of goods, services, and/or ideas. It is usually paid for by an identifiable sponsor. Decisions involve what is to be said and where to place the advertising. Often used to include messages promoting concepts and causes, containing three basic objectives: (a) to inform consumers about new items, product uses, services available, or other useful information; (b) to persuade an audience to buy an item, change brand preferences, or perceive an item or service differently; (c) to remind consumers about the need for an item or service as well as where it can be bought.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Paid form of a nonpersonal message communicated through the various media by industry, business firms, non-profit organizations, or individuals. Advertising is persuasive and informational and is designed to influence the purchasing behavior and/or thought patterns of the audience.

Imber J, Toffler BA. Dictionary of advertising and direct mail terms, 1987

The action of drawing the public's attention to a product in order to promote its sale.

Garner BA, ed. Black's law dictionary, 7th ed., 1999

Any form of commercial and non-commercial communication with the aim or direct or indirect effect of promoting a tobacco product, including advertising which, while not specifically mentioning the tobacco product, uses brand names, trademarks, emblems, or other distinctive features of tobacco products.

Second meeting of the working group on the WHO framework convention on tobacco control 15 February 2000, Possible subjects of initial protocols. Document A/FCTC/WG2/4, page 3

An act undertaken by any means to allow the public to see, hear or know the statement for commercial interest.

Thailand Tobacco Products Control Act, B.E. 2535, 1992

Any form of commercial communications with the aim or direct or indirect effect of promoting a tobacco product.

2001/0119 (COD) Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products

The action of drawing public attention to a tobacco product and promoting its characteristics, explicitly or implicitly, directly or indirectly, in order to promote its sale.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

3(a) advertise

Draw attention to or describe favourably (goods, services, or vacant positions) in a public medium in order to sell, promote sales, or seek employees.

The concise Oxford dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

Appeal to a mass audience through the communications media for the purpose of calling attention to a product, service, idea, or organization so as to arouse a desire to purchase or patronize, to give information or to modify the thinking about, to promote the concept of, to motivate behavior toward, or otherwise persuade the general public to buy, approve, or support the product, service, idea, or organization.

Imber J, Toffler BA. Dictionary of advertising and direct mail terms, 1987

3(b) advertisement

A public notice or announcement, especially one advertising goods or services in newspapers, on posters, or in broadcasts.

The concise Oxford dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

A public announcement or sale offer in a public area or medium, expressed in print, by visual means, or orally. Major locations of advertisements are newspapers, magazines, and journals, and signs, billboards, radios, and television. Similar to, but not synonymous with commercial (the advertiser's message presented on any radio or television program). An advertisement is usually paid for.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Definition submitted by Australia

Any writing, still or moving picture, sign, symbol or other visual image, or any audible message, or any combination of two or more of those things, that gives publicity to, or otherwise promotes or is intended to promote:

- (a) Smoking; or
- (b) The purchase or use of a tobacco product or a range of tobacco products; or

- (c) The whole or a part of a trademark in respect of goods that are or include tobacco products; or
- (d) The whole or a part of a design in respect of articles that are or include tobacco products; or
- (e) The whole or a part of the name of a person:
 - (i) Who is a manufacturer of tobacco products; and
 - (ii) Whose name appears on, or on the packaging of, some or all of those products; or
- (f) Any other words (for example the whole or a part of a brand name) or designs, or combination of words and designs, that are closely associated with a tobacco product or a range of tobacco products (whether also closely associated with other kinds of products).

Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1992 (Commonwealth)

Definition submitted by Australia

Writing, or any still or moving picture, sign, symbol or other visual image or message or audible message, or a combination of two or more of them, that gives publicity to, or otherwise promotes or is intended to promote:

- (a) The purchase or use of a tobacco product; or
- (b) The trademark or brand name, or part of a trademark or brand name, of a tobacco product

Public Health Act 1991, New South Wales

Definition submitted by Australia

Writing or a picture, symbol, light or other visible device, object or sign, or a combination of two or more of the foregoing that gives publicity to, or otherwise promotes:

- (a) The purchase or use of a tobacco product; or
- (b) A trademark or brand name, or part of a trademark or brand name, of a tobacco product

Tobacco Act 1997, Victoria

Definition submitted by China

“Tobacco advertisement” means advertisement containing name, logo, product name, and trademark of a tobacco manufacturer, trader or distributor.

Provisional Regulations for the Administration of Tobacco Advertising

Any message, in written, graphic (still or moving picture, sign, symbol or other visual representation) or sound form, intended to encourage the purchase or use of a tobacco product, either generally or with reference to those who produce it.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

3(b) direct advertising

Print advertising sent by mail to prospects, salespeople, and dealers, in contrast to advertising presented by other media.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Advertising that uses person to person communication instead of the mass media.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Definition submitted by Australia

Advertising activity undertaken to promote tobacco products and/or the use of tobacco products.

Supplied by Population Health Social Marketing Unit, Department of Health and Aged Care

Definition submitted by China

“Direct tobacco advertisement” means an advertisement appearing in the direct form of words or pictures; in the name, logo of a tobacco manufacturer or distributor; or in the name, trademark, logo of tobacco products.

Related document of Chinese Government

3(c) indirect advertising

The creation of a positive attitude toward an item or service via long-range planning of frequent exposure over a time period, so that at a given moment when the potential consumer is ready, the impact already made will encourage a positive decision to buy.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Definition submitted by Australia

Advertising activity undertaken to promote tobacco products, which occurs in a subtle manner and is usually associated with activities/events/products that are viewed positively by the target audience.

Supplied by Population Health Social Marketing Unit, Department of Health and Aged Care

Definition submitted by Australia

Advertising which, while not specifically mentioning the tobacco product, tries to circumvent a tobacco advertising ban or restriction by using brand names, trade names, trade marks, emblems or

other distinctive features of tobacco products with the aim or the indirect effect of promoting a tobacco product.

Definition from: Joossens L. How to circumvent tobacco advertising restrictions: the irrelevance of the distinction between direct and indirect advertising. Lyons, International Union against Cancer, 2001

Any advertising other than direct advertising.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

3(d) counter-advertising

Advertising carried out by groups in the public interest to convince them not to purchase a product or service the group believes is harmful.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Counter-advertising involves a wide range of efforts, including paid television, radio, billboard, and print counter-advertising at the national and local level; media advocacy and other public relations techniques using such strategies as press releases, local events, and health promotion activities; and efforts to reduce or replace tobacco industry sponsorship or promotion. Counter-advertising campaigns should combine messages on prevention, cessation, and protection from secondhand smoke; target both young people and adults; and address both individual behaviours and public policies. They should include grassroots promotions, local media advocacy, event sponsorships, and other community tie-ins to support and reinforce the campaign; maximize the number, variety, and novelty of messages and production styles rather than communicate a few messages repeatedly; and use nonauthoritarian appeals that avoid direct exhortations not to smoke and do not highlight a single theme, tagline, identifier, or sponsor.

US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs – August 1999

Definition submitted by Australia

Advertising activity designed to discourage consumers from purchasing and using tobacco products by providing information about the positive health and other benefits of not smoking.

Supplied by Population Health Social Marketing Unit, Department of Health and Aged Care

The action of drawing public attention to a tobacco product and its potential adverse effects, explicitly or implicitly, in order to discourage its purchase and use.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

3(e) tobacco advertising, sponsorship, and promotion**Definition submitted by Oman**

Any advertisements, sponsorship, promotion or other activity that makes use of brand name (alone or in conjunction with any other word), logo, symbol, motto, selling message, recognizable colour/pattern of colours or any other indices of product identification, identifiable with those used for any brand of tobacco or its products.

3(f) cross-border advertising/promotion**Definition submitted by Australia**

Activities undertaken to encourage consumers to buy tobacco products, and which occurs across various jurisdictions.

Supplied by Population Health Social Marketing Unit, Department of Health and Aged Care

*** cross-border advertising/promotion**

See **advertising**.

4. child

Every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

5. competent international bodies

International governmental or nongovernmental organizations that have substantive competence in respect to matters to which this Convention relates.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

5(a) competent

Adequately qualified or capable.

The concise Oxford dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

5(b) competent authority

Competent authority means the authority legally authorized to perform a function.

*Protocol amending the Treaty establishing the Caribbean Community
(Protocol VIII; Competition Policy, Consumer Protection, Dumping and Subsidies)*

6. contents of tobacco products

Definition submitted by Australia

Refers to the contents of tobacco and tobacco products. Synonymous with tobacco product ingredients.

The substances, including natural components and additives, used as ingredients of tobacco products.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

7. contraband

Goods that have been smuggled, or imported or exported illegally.

The concise Oxford dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

In general, any goods which it is unlawful to produce or possess, including goods exported from or imported into a country against its laws; goods, the importation or exportation of which is prohibited by law; or smuggled goods.

Garner BA, ed. Black's law dictionary, 5th ed., 1999

Definition submitted by Australia

“Contraband cigarettes” are cigarettes or tobacco products the subject of illegal trade. May include items which are not allowed to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular State or nation (usually for revenue purposes, but also to avoid package marking and health warning requirements).

Adapted from the definition in The concise English dictionary, New Orchard Editions

Definition submitted by Canada

“Contraband” means any tobacco product, including raw leaf tobacco, which it is unlawful to produce or possess.

*** counter-advertising**

See **advertising**.

8. counterfeit

The illegal use of a well-known manufacturer's brand name on copies of the firm's merchandise.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

To forge, copy, or imitate (something) without a right to do so and with the purpose of deceiving or defrauding.

Black's law dictionary, 7th ed., 1999

Definition submitted by Australia

The making of an imitation cigarette, tobacco product, packaging of a genuine product with the intent to defraud the revenue.

Adapted from a definition in The concise Oxford Dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

Definition submitted by Canada

Any tobacco product, packaging, or labelling which is forged, copied, or imitated without authority or right, with a view to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine.

Adapted from Black's law dictionary, 7th ed., 1999

Definition submitted by China

Using the registered trademark of tobacco and tobacco products without the permission under the relevant law.

Related document of Chinese Government

8(a) counterfeit trademark goods

“Counterfeit trademark goods” shall mean:

1. Any goods, including packaging, bearing without authorization a trademark which is identical to the trademark validly registered in respect of such goods, or which cannot be distinguished in its essential aspects from such a trademark, and which thereby infringes the rights of the owner of the trademark in question under the law of the country of importation;
2. Any trademark designed without authorization to be applied to goods, whether presented separately or not, in the same circumstances as the goods referred to at 1 above; or
3. Any goods bearing marks which are identical to, or substantially indistinguishable from, protected trademarks, which may be in violation of this section when used on goods or services differing from those for which a trademark is registered, causing confusion as to source or origin.

*Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS);
WCO Model Legislation for Intellectual Property Rights, 1994*

8(b) counterfeit substance

The term “counterfeit substance” means a controlled substance which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number, or device, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser other than the person or persons who in fact manufactured, distributed, or dispensed such substance and which thereby falsely purports or is represented to be the product of, or to have been distributed by, such other manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser.

US Code: Title 21, Section 802, Food and Drugs – Drug Abuse Prevention and Control

8(c) counterfeit cigarettes**Definition submitted by Australia**

“Counterfeit cigarettes” are cigarettes that imitate, mimic, or copy cigarettes without right and pass off as genuine.

Supplied by Australian Taxation Office

8(d) counterfeit and contraband tobacco products**Definition submitted by Australia**

“Counterfeit and contraband tobacco products” are cigarettes or tobacco products that are either made to imitate and pass for something else, or that are not allowed to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular state or nation (usually for revenue purposes).

Supplied by Australian Taxation Office

9. dependence

State of relying on or requiring the aid of something, particularly for support or maintenance; a state in which there is a compulsive or chronic need, as for a drug.

Dorland’s illustrated medical dictionary, 29th ed., 2000

9(a) drug dependence

Drug dependence is characterized by behavioral and other responses which include a strong compulsion to take the substance on a continuous basis in order to experience its psychic effects or to avoid the discomfort caused by its absence.

US Code: Title 42, Section 21, The Public Health and Welfare Service – Public Health

9(b) substance dependence

[DSM-IV] compulsive use of a substance despite significant problems resulting from such use. Although tolerance and withdrawal were previously defined as necessary and sufficient for dependence, they are currently only two of several possible criteria; others include taking the

substance longer or in larger amounts than planned, repeatedly expressing a desire or attempting unsuccessfully to cut down or regulate use, and continuing use in the face of acknowledged substance-induced physical or mental problems. The term is sometimes used more narrowly to refer only to physiological dependence, and in this sense it may be considered a phenomenon distinct from tolerance ...

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary, 29th ed., 1995

A pattern of behavioral, physiologic, and cognitive symptoms that develop due to substance use or abuse; usually indicated by tolerance to the effects of the substance and withdrawal symptoms that develop when use of the substance is terminated.

Stedman's medical dictionary, 26th ed., 2000

Criteria for substance dependence:

A maladaptive pattern of substance use, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by three (or more) of the following, occurring at any time in the same 12-month period:

- (1) tolerance, as defined by either of the following:
 - (a) a need for markedly increased amounts of the substance to achieve intoxication or the desired effect;
 - (b) markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of the substance;
- (2) withdrawal, as manifested by either of the following:
 - (a) the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for the substance;
 - (b) the same (or a closely related) substance is taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms;
- (3) the substance is often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period of time than was intended;
- (4) there is a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down on or control substance use;
- (5) a great deal of time is spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance (e.g., visiting multiple doctors or driving long distances), use the substance (e.g., chain-smoking) or recover from its effects;
- (6) important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of substance use;
- (7) the substance use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.

Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, 4th ed., 1994

9(c) nicotine dependence

(305.10) ... Tolerance to nicotine is manifested by the absence of nausea, dizziness, and other characteristic symptoms despite using substantial amounts of nicotine or a diminished effect observed

with continued use of the same amount of nicotine-containing products. Cessation of nicotine use produces a well-defined withdrawal syndrome ... Many individuals who use nicotine take nicotine to relieve or to avoid withdrawal symptoms when they wake up in the morning or after being in a situation where use is restricted (e.g. at work or on an airplane). Individuals who smoke and other individuals who use nicotine are likely to find that they use up their supply of cigarettes or other nicotine-containing products faster than originally intended. Although over 80% of individuals who smoke express a desire to stop smoking and 35% try to stop each year, less than 5% are successful in unaided attempts to quit. Spending a great deal of time in using the substance is best exemplified by chain-smoking. Because nicotine sources are readily and legally available, spending a great deal of time attempting to procure nicotine would be rare. Giving up important social, occupational, or recreational activities can occur when an individual forgoes an activity because it occurs in smoking-restricted areas. Continued use despite knowledge of medical problems related to smoking is a particularly important health problem (e.g. an individual who continues to smoke despite having a tobacco-induced general medical condition such as bronchitis or chronic obstructive lung disease).

Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, 4th ed., 1994

9(d) dependence syndrome

A cluster of behavioural, cognitive and physiological phenomena that develop after repeated use and that typically include a strong desire to use tobacco, difficulty in controlling use, persisting in its use despite harmful consequences, a higher priority given to tobacco use than to other activities and obligations, increased tolerance, and sometimes a physical withdrawal state.

Adapted from the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), 1992

10. developed/developing country

INB secretariat note

There is no established convention for the designation of “developed” and “developing” countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and western Europe are considered “developed” regions or areas. In international trade statistics, the Southern African Customs Union is also treated as a developed region and Israel as a developed country; countries emerging from the former Yugoslavia are treated as developing countries; and countries of eastern Europe and of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Europe are not included under either developed or developing regions. The United Nations General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, decides on the countries to be included in the list of the least developed countries. Information on these classifications is available on the Internet at: <http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/methods/m49groupe.htm>

Given the difficulty of defining the terms “developed country” and “developing country”, the World Bank classification of countries by income may be of interest to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body. Economies are divided according to per capita gross national income (GNI) in 2000, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, US\$ 755 or less; lower middle income, US\$ 756-US\$ 2995; upper middle income, US\$ 2996-US\$ 9265; and high income, US\$ 9266 or more. In general discussions in World Bank reports, the term “developing economies” has been used to denote the set of low- and middle-income economies.

In World Bank publications notes on the classification of economies state that the term “developing economies ... does not imply either that all the economies belonging to the group are actually in the process of developing, nor that those not in the group have necessarily reached some preferred or final stage of development”. Information on these classifications is available on the Internet at: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/class.htm>

The definition of developing countries used in the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report is all the countries with Human Development Indicators (162 in all) excluding Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and high-income Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries. Information on these indicators is available in this year’s Human Development Report at <http://www.undp.org/hdr2001/>

United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report, 2001

* **direct advertising**

See **advertising**.

11. distributor

An intermediary that distributes products primarily to commercial or professional users.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Synonymous with wholesaler, an individual who buys and sells goods to retailers and other users but does not sell in significant amounts to the consumer. Full-service wholesalers provide services such as carrying stock, maintaining sales forces, and offering management and credit assurance to purchasers; limited service wholesalers are those who offer some, but not all, of these services.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Firm or individual, particularly a wholesaler, who sells or delivers merchandise to customers, such as retail stores. Distributors act as intermediaries between manufacturers and retailers. They maintain a warehouse of merchandise, which is often purchased from many different manufacturers and then is sold (or distributed) among various retailers.

Imber J, Toffler BA. Dictionary of advertising and direct mail terms, 1987

Any person who furthers the distribution of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco, whether domestic or imported, at any point from the original place of manufacture to the person who sells or distributes the product to individuals for personal consumption. Common carriers are not considered distributors for purposes of this Act.

USA, 107th Congress, Senate Bill 190 (introduced 25 January 2001). A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to grant the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to regulate tobacco products, and for other purposes. Referred to Senate Committee 25 January 2001

11(a) distribution

The term “sale or distribution” includes sampling or any other distribution not for sale.

*US Code, Title 15, Section 4408. Commerce and Trade –
Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education*

12. duty-free/tax-free

Items that are not affected by any customs duty [duty is (1) an actual tax collected; impacts actual sales volume; (2) a tax imposed on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.]

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Definition submitted by Australia

“Duty free/tax free sales of tobacco products” means locally produced cigarettes and tobacco products sold on a tax or excise duty free basis to persons travelling to overseas destination(s); Sales to Diplomats and Consuls on a tax or excise duty free basis; Sales to certain military personnel on an excise free basis.

Schedule to the Excise Tariff Act 1921 (Commonwealth)

Any tobacco product exempt from excise and other taxes that would normally be applicable and lawfully sold to the general public or selected groups.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

INB secretariat note

The following related definitions may prove helpful in consideration of an appropriate definition for “duty-free/tax-free”:

“Customs duties” means the duties laid down in the Customs tariff to which goods are liable on entering or leaving the Customs territory.

International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (18 May 1973), revised June 1999 [Revised Kyoto Convention]

“Duties and taxes” means import duties and taxes and/or export duties and taxes.

International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (18 May 1973), revised June 1999 [Revised Kyoto Convention]

“Import duties and taxes” means Customs duties and all other duties, taxes or charges which are collected on or in connection with the importation of goods, but not including any charges which are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered or collected by the Customs on behalf of another national authority.

International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (18 May 1973), revised June 1999 [Revised Kyoto Convention]

“Relief from import duties and taxes” means the clearance of goods for home use free of import duties and taxes, irrespective of their normal tariff classification or normal liability, provided that they are imported in specified circumstances and for specified purposes.

International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (18 May 1973), revised June 1999 [Revised Kyoto Convention]

“Clearance for home use” means the Customs procedure which provides that imported goods enter into free circulation in the Customs territory upon the payment of any import duties and taxes chargeable and the accomplishment of all necessary Customs formalities.

International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (18 May 1973), revised June 1999 [Revised Kyoto Convention]

“Export duties and taxes” means Customs duties and all other duties, taxes or charges which are collected on or in connection with the exportation of goods, but not including any charges which are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered or collected by the Customs on behalf of another national authority.

*Glossary of international customs terms, Annex V to document PW0040EO
Permanent World Customs Organization Technical Committee*

13. environmental tobacco smoke

A specific form of air pollution due to burning tobacco, especially sidestream smoke. ETS is a confirmed carcinogen.

Last JM. A dictionary of epidemiology, 3rd ed., 1995

Smoke that a person inhales from sources other than by directly smoking a cigarette. It is composed of the smoke that is exhaled by the smoker (second-hand smoke); burns off the tip of the cigarette (sidestream smoke); and seeps through the paper and filter of the lit cigarette (lateral stream smoke).

Guidelines for controlling and monitoring the tobacco epidemic, Geneva, WHO, 1998

The involuntary inhalation of tobacco smoke, from another person's smoking.

Lexicon of alcohol and drug terms, Geneva, WHO, 1994

ETS is also called “second-hand smoke”, and ETS exposure is frequently used interchangeably with “involuntary smoking” and “passive smoking”. ETS is formed from the smouldering of a cigarette or other tobacco product, and from smoke exhaled by the smoker. There are other minor contributors

such as the smoke that escapes while the smoker inhales, and some vapor-phase components that diffuse into the environment. Once released into the environment of the smoker, components are diluted by the ambient air, diffusing in and being transported through it. These smoke constituents may also aggregate with other components in the air, and further age and change in character. This complex mixture is defined as ETS, and inhalation of it, as ETS exposure. In some ways this may be an overly restrictive definition when it comes to assessing effects from prenatal smoke exposures. Because the fetus cannot actively smoke, all of its exposure to tobacco smoke constituents is “passive” or “involuntary”. Nonetheless, exposure of the fetus due to maternal smoking during pregnancy is not considered to be ETS exposure in this report.

California Environmental Protection Agency. Health Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Final Report, September 1997

A mixture of aged and diluted exhaled mainstream smoke and a mixture of aged and diluted sidestream smoke.

International Standards Organization. Tobacco Control. Committee 126, N 656

ETS is composed of exhaled mainstream smoke from the smoker, sidestream smoke emitted from the smouldering tobacco between puffs, contaminants emitted into the air during the puff, and contaminants that diffuse through the cigarette paper and mouth end between puffs.

1992 US Environmental Protection Agency risk assessment on environmental tobacco smoke

The combination of sidestream smoke and exhaled mainstream smoke which is diluted and aged in an area where smoking has taken place. Sidestream smoke is the aerosol that comes from the burning end of the cigarette, cigar, or pipe between puffs; mainstream smoke is the term applied to the complex mixture inhaled by the smoker from the mouthpiece of a cigarette, cigar, or pipe with each puff.

US Department of Health and Human Services. The health consequences of involuntary smoking: a report of the Surgeon General, Washington DC, 1986, page 23

ETS is generated by the combustion of tobacco products. ETS is a complex mixture of over 4000 compounds. These include over 40 known or suspected human carcinogens, such as 4-aminobiphenyls, 2-naphthylamine, benzene, nickel, and a variety of PAH and N-nitrosamines. A number of irritants, such as ammonia, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, various aldehydes, and cardiovascular toxicants, such as carbon monoxide and nicotine are also present.

Air Quality Guidelines for Europe, 2nd ed. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2001

Definition submitted by Australia

A combination of exhaled mainstream smoke and sidestream smoke from the burning tip of a cigarette. Synonymous with passive smoking.

*Review of Health Warnings on Tobacco Products in Australia: Discussion Paper.
Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care*

Definition submitted by Australia

The two sources of environmental smoke are the sidestream smoke passing directly to the air from the burning tobacco between puffs, and secondly, the smoke exhaled by smokers. Sidestream smoke is the predominant compound of environmental smoke and it contains much higher concentrations of nicotine, ammonia, benzene, carbon monoxide and various carcinogens than does inhaled smoke.

Information from: Demand Reduction: A Glossary of Terms. United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention Studies, New York, 2000

Definition submitted by Australia

Alternative phrase – “Tobacco smoke pollution”: an eminent terminology used by tobacco control advocates and politicians to describe environmental tobacco smoke (or passive smoking or second hand smoke.) This term has emerged because it more correctly identifies tobacco smoke as a pollutant, rather than as something inert, as implied by the term “environmental tobacco smoke”, which was coined by the tobacco industry.

Information provided by Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania

Definition submitted by Australia

Alternative phrase – “Second hand smoke”: term used in some countries to describe passive smoking or environmental tobacco smoke.

Information provided by Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania

Smoke from burning tobacco inhaled or susceptible to be inhaled by a person other than the smoker. It includes mainstream smoke and sidestream smoke. Mainstream smoke is smoke from burning tobacco products directly inhaled by smokers and then exhaled into the environment. Sidestream smoke is smoke that burns off tobacco products into the environment and is not directly inhaled by the smoker.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

13(a) exposure to environmental tobacco smoke

The total daily exposure of an individual to air pollution is the sum of the separate contacts to air pollution experienced by that individual as he/she passes through a series of environments during the course of the day (also called micro-environments, e.g. at home, while commuting, in the streets, etc.).

Guidelines for Air Quality, Geneva, WHO, 2000, page 11

13(b) exposure

The condition of being subjected to something, as to infectious agents, extremes of weather or radiation, which may have a harmful effect.

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary, 29th ed., 2000

Proximity and/or contact with a source of a disease agent in such a manner that effective transmission of the agent or harmful effects of the agent may occur.

Stedman's medical dictionary, 26th ed., 2000

13(c) passive smoking

The term “passive smoking”, also referred to interchangeably as “second-hand smoking”, “environmental tobacco smoke exposure” and “involuntary smoking”, describes involuntary inhalation of a mixture of the smoke given off directly by the burning of tobacco and the smoke exhaled by smokers. This mixture contains many compounds that are pharmacologically active, toxic, mutagenic or carcinogenic, and are strong irritants.

FCTC proposed draft elements (document A/FCTC/INB1/2, 26 July 2000)

The inhalation of cigarette smoke by nonsmokers who are close to or in the same room with smokers or burning tobacco.

Modeste N. Dictionary of public health promotion and education, 1996

Definition submitted by Australia

The inhalation of the by-product of smoked cigarettes, including smoke produced by the combustion of the tobacco product and its means of containment and smoke exhaled by the user of the tobacco product.

Supplied by Department of Health and Aged Care

Definition submitted by Australia

The inhalation of tobacco smoke other than by active smoking is referred to as “passive” smoking and such smoke is referred to as “environmental tobacco smoke”.

*Definition from: Demand reduction: a glossary of terms.
United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention Studies, New York, 2000*

The inhalation of tobacco smoke by nonsmokers has been variably referred to as “passive smoking” or “involuntary smoking”.

*US Department of Health and Human Services. The health consequences of involuntary smoking:
a report of the Surgeon General, Washington, DC, 1986*

The involuntary inhalation of environmental tobacco smoke.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

14. furnish

To sell, lend, assign, give or send, with or without consideration, or to barter or deposit with another person for the performance of a service.

Government of Canada Tobacco Act (1997)

15. hand-rolled tobacco

“Roll-your-own-tobacco” means any tobacco which, because of its appearance, type, packaging, or labelling, is suitable for use and likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as tobacco for making cigarettes.

*US Code: Title 26, Section 5702 Internal Revenue Code –
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Certain Other Excise Taxes*

16. harmonization

[Harmonization means that] where technical regulations are required and relevant international standards exist or their completion is imminent, Member States shall use them, or the relevant parts of them, as a basis for their technical regulations except when such international standards or relevant parts would be an ineffective or inappropriate means for the fulfilment of the legitimate objectives pursued, for instance because of fundamental climate or geographical factors or fundamental technological problems.

World Trade Organization Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, 1994, Article 2.4

The act of bringing into or being in agreement or concord.

The concise Oxford dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

17. health hazard

Any object, substance or situation with the potential of having adverse effects on health.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

A factor or exposure that may adversely affect health.

Last JM. A dictionary of epidemiology, 3rd ed., 1995

18. health promotion

The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. To reach a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, an individual or group must be able to identify and to realize aspirations, to satisfy needs, and to change or cope with the environment. Health is, therefore, seen as a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities. Therefore, health promotion is not just the responsibility of the health sector, but goes beyond healthy life-styles to well-being.

*Ottawa Charter For Health Promotion. First International Conference on Health Promotion,
Ottawa, 17-21 November 1986 (document WHO/HPR/HEP/95.1)*

The process of enabling people to increase control over and improve their health. It involves the population as a whole in the context of their everyday lives, rather than focusing on people at risk for specific diseases, and is directed towards action on the determinants or causes of health.

Last JM. A dictionary of epidemiology, 3rd ed., 1995

The use of a combination of health education and specific interventions ... at the primary level of prevention designed to facilitate behavioural and environmental changes conducive to health enhancement. Health promotion aims at helping people change their lifestyle through public participation in a combination of efforts to enhance awareness and create an environment that supports positive health practices that may result in a population.

Modeste N. Dictionary of public health promotion and education, 1996

19. health risk

The probability that an event will occur, e.g., that an individual will become ill or die within a stated period of time or age. Also, a nontechnical term encompassing a variety of measures of the probability of a (generally) unfavourable outcome.

Last JM. A dictionary of epidemiology, 3rd ed., 1995

The probability of an unfavourable outcome.

Verna D. Dictionary of health care terms, 1998

A danger or hazard, the probability of suffering harm or other unfavorable outcome.

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary, 29th ed., 2000

20. illicit manufacturing

Manufacturing: converting raw materials into a completed product by a mechanical, electrical, or chemical (i.e. not manual) process.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

21. illicit trade

Definition submitted by Canada

The manufacturing of tobacco products:

- (i) from contraband tobacco;
- (ii) without a license from a competent authority of the State Party where the manufacture takes place; or

(iii) without marking of the tobacco product at the time of manufacture, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Adapted from: Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (14 November 1997)

Definition submitted by Australia

Unlawful trade or commerce in commodities (tobacco) within, between or outside of a country's borders. Synonymous with illicit traffic.

Definition submitted by Australia

Trade or dealing in an illicit commodity or goods, in this case tobacco. Can include importation and exportation, and possession for the purpose of sale or supply to others.

Information from: Demand reduction: a glossary of terms. United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention Studies, New York, 2000

The unlawful exchange of goods and/or services.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

* **indirect advertising**

See **advertising**.

22. ingredients

The term "ingredient" in relation to cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products means any substance, chemical, or compound (other than tobacco, water, or reconstituted tobacco sheet made wholly from tobacco) added, or specified for addition, by a manufacturer to the tobacco, paper, or filter of a cigarette, or to the tobacco of a smokeless tobacco product, including flavorants, processing aids, casing sauces, preservatives, and combustion modifiers.

Senate Bill 190 (introduced 25 January 2001). A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to grant the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to regulate tobacco products, and for other purposes. Referred to Senate Committee 25 January 2001.

"Ingredient" means any substance or any constituent except for tobacco leaf and other natural or unprocessed tobacco plant parts used in the manufacture or preparation of a tobacco product and still present in the finished product, even if in altered form, including paper, filter, inks and adhesives.

Directive 2001/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2001 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco products, Article 2(5)

Definition submitted by Australia

“Tobacco product ingredients” refers to the contents of tobacco and tobacco products. Synonymous with the contents of tobacco products.

Definition submitted by Australia

“Tobacco product ingredients” refers to both tobacco and non-tobacco substances used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Voluntary Agreement for the Disclosure of Cigarettes, December 2000

Anything contained in a tobacco product, including raw materials, additives and excipients.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

23. integration of treatment/treatment

“Tobacco dependence treatment” includes (singly or in combination) behavioural and pharmacological interventions such as education, brief counselling and advice, intensive support, administration of pharmaceuticals or other interventions that contribute to reducing and overcoming tobacco dependence in individuals and in the population as a whole.

Second meeting of the working group on the WHO framework convention on tobacco control, 15 February 2000. Possible subjects of initial protocols. Document A/FCTC/WG2/4

“Treatment” is a broad term covering all the steps taken to effect a cure of an injury or disease, including examination and diagnosis as well as application of remedies.

Black’s law dictionary, 5th ed., 1999

24. international cooperation**Definition submitted by Australia**

In kind assistance, knowledge and information sharing across member states that are party to the FCTC.

Supplied by Department of Health and Aged Care

25. label

The portion of an item that provides information about the item to buyers.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising (1995)

Tag or product that identifies the contents of the package but also serves as an advertising medium.

Imber J, Toffler BA. Dictionary of advertising and direct mail terms (1987)

Definition submitted by Australia

“Tobacco labelling” means any writing, still picture, sign, symbol or other visual image, or any combination of two or more of those things on tobacco packaging.

Adapted from Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1992 (Commonwealth)

Definition submitted by China

“Label” means the words or pictures on the package of tobacco products for identification of trademark, producer, number of tobacco products in the package, type of products, tar contents and health warnings.

Related document of Chinese Government

Any marking (including text, signs, symbols or other visual message) affixed on a product to identify it, to describe its content, or to convey related information as may be deemed appropriate by the manufacturer or imposed by law.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

26. licence**Definition submitted by China**

“Licence” means the certificate granted by the competent authority of a Party in accordance with laws and regulations concerned to permit qualified enterprises, organizations and individuals to engage in the production, wholesale and retail of tobacco and tobacco products.

Related document of Chinese Government

The certificate granted by a competent authority in accordance with relevant laws and regulations to permit qualified enterprises, organizations, institutions or individuals to engage in the production, wholesale or retail distribution of tobacco or tobacco products.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

27. measures**Definition submitted by Canada**

“Measures” are any law, regulation, procedure, requirement or practice of a legislative, executive, or administrative nature.

Adapted from North American Free Trade Agreement, 1993, Article 201

27(a) non-pricing measures**Definition submitted by Australia**

May include legislation that requires government permission or licence to engage in tobacco leaf production and cigarette or tobacco product manufacturing, storage or movement.

Australian Excise Act 1901 (Commonwealth) and associated acts and regulations

27(b) price measures

Any law, regulation, procedure, requirement or practice of a legislative, executive, or administrative nature affecting the price of a product.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

Definition submitted by Australia

Mechanisms by which governments can affect the price of tobacco products. Governments may levy taxes on cigarettes and tobacco products with the intention of maintaining high prices, or increasing prices, to deter consumption. Excise duties on locally manufactured products and customs duties on imported products are taxes that affect the retail sale price of cigarettes and tobacco products.

Background paper: A companion document to the National Tobacco Strategy 1999 to 2002, pages 15-16 (Australia)

28. misleading descriptors

Any pieces of information which are false or deceptive or that are likely to create an erroneous impression about the characteristics, health effects, or health hazards of a tobacco product or its emissions.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

No person shall promote a tobacco product by any means, including by means of the packaging, that are false, misleading or deceptive or that are likely to create an erroneous impression about the characteristics, health effects or health hazards of the tobacco product or its emissions.

Canadian Federal Tobacco Act (1997), clause 20

A person must not deal in, sell, offer for sale, distribute, advertise or promote the use of tobacco in a manner that allows a consumer or purchaser of tobacco to be deceived or misled concerning its character, toxicity, composition, merit or safety.

British Columbia, Tobacco Sales Act (amended 1996), clause 2(1)(b)

29. nicotine**Definition submitted by Australia**

Nicotine is defined as: an alkaloid, which is the major psychoactive substance in tobacco. It has both stimulant and, subjectively, relaxing effects. It produces an altering effect in some individuals, an increased capacity to focus attention. In others, it reduces anxiety and irritability.

*Definition from: Demand reduction: a glossary of terms.
United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention Studies, New York, 2000*

29(a) nicotine intake**Definition submitted by Australia**

The amount of nicotine taken into a person's body when he/she smokes a cigarette.

*Review of health warnings on tobacco products in Australia: discussion paper
Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care*

29(b) nicotine yield**Definition submitted by Australia**

The average amount of nicotine from a cigarette as measured in accordance with International Standards Organizational testing methods.

*Review of health warnings on tobacco products in Australia: discussion paper
Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care*

Definition submitted by Australia

The terms "yield" and "delivery" and "content" of cigarettes are often used interchangeably and incorrectly, contributing to the perception that "lower" refers to "tar contents" and "risk".

*Information provided by Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania, based on
"Advancing Knowledge on Regulating Tobacco Products", Geneva, WHO, 2001, page 17*

*** non-price measures**

See **measures**.

30. p c n

Container or wrapper used to present individual items of merchandise for sale or for shipping to buyers.

Imber J, Toffler BA. Dictionary of advertising and direct mail terms, 1987

Definition submitted by Australia

Any container, receptacle or wrapping used to contain tobacco products.

Supplied by Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care

Definition submitted by China

Wrapping or packing tobacco product to protect it from moisture and to maintain its quality, particularly, to keep the water and aroma.

Related document of Chinese Government

30(a) package

The container, receptacle or wrapper in which a tobacco product is sold.

Government of Canada Tobacco Act (1997, c. 13). An Act to regulate the manufacture, sale, labelling and promotion of tobacco products to make consequential amendments to another Act and to repeal certain Acts [Assented to 25 April 1997]

A pack, box, carton, or container of any kind in which cigarettes are offered for sale, sold, or otherwise distributed to consumers.

*US Code: Title 15, Section 1332. Commerce and Trade –
Cigarette labelling and advertising.*

A pack, box, carton, pouch, or container of any kind in which smokeless tobacco products are offered for sale, sold, or otherwise distributed to consumers.

*US Code: Title 15, Section 4408. Commerce and Trade –
Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education*

Definition submitted by Australia

Includes:

- (a) a box, carton, cylinder, packet, pouch and tin, and
- (b) a wrapping other than a transparent outer wrapping.

Public Health Act, 1991, New South Wales

30(b) retail package**Definition submitted by Australia**

- (1) In these Regulations, “Retail package”

- (a) means a package in which tobacco is sold at retail; and

- (b) subject to subregulation (2), in the case where several packages are contained inside a larger package (for example, packets of cigarettes in a carton), and the whole is offered for retail sale as one unit, includes the larger package and each smaller package.
- (2) In these Regulations, “retail package” does not include:
 - (a) a display case that is not sold with the tobacco displayed in it; or
 - (b) a wrapper on, or a container containing, a single cigar.
- (3) For the purposes of these Regulations, if a retail package is normally sold wrapped in a wrapper (including but not limited to a transparent wrapper) that is normally removed from the package when the package is opened, the wrapper is not part of the retail package.

*Australian Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards)
(Tobacco) Regulations 1994*

31. parties

Definition submitted by China

“Parties” means a State or regional economic integration organization that has consented to be bound by this Convention and for which the Convention is in force.

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (opened for signature 11 September 1998)

States or regional economic integration organizations that have become parties to this Convention.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

32. parties present and voting

Definition submitted by China

“Parties present and voting” means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (9 May 1992)

Parties casting a valid affirmative or negative vote. Members abstaining from voting are considered as not voting.

Adapted (by the INB secretariat) from the Rules of Procedure of the World Health Assembly

*** passive smoking**

See **environmental tobacco smoke**.

33. pictogram

Pictograms must be as simple as possible and should contain only essential details ... The pictograms used may be slightly different from or more detailed than those shown in section 3, provided that they convey the same meaning and that no difference or adaptation obscures the meaning.

European Council Directive 92/58/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work (ninth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)

A graphic symbol used to denote in a simplified manner a positive (recommendation) or negative (warning) concept to evoke particular features of it.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

A symbol communicating the health hazards associated with smoking, expressed in a picture or series of pictures.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

34. prevalence

The number of instances of a given disease or other condition in a given population at a designated time, sometimes used to mean prevalence rate. When used without qualification the term usually refers to the situation at a specified point in time (point prevalence).

Last JM, ed. A dictionary of epidemiology, 3rd ed., 1995

Definition submitted by Australia

The proportion of a defined population or sub-population using tobacco products at or above a defined level of frequency, for adults usually expressed as use on most days and for children and adolescents usually expressed as use in past week or month.

Definition supplied by technical adviser to the Australian delegation

* price measures

See measures.

35. prohibition

A law or order that forbids a certain action.

Black's law dictionary, 7th ed., 1999

“Prohibition of goods” means goods whose importation or exportation is prohibited by law.

*Glossary of international customs terms, Annex V to Document PW0040EO.
World Customs Organization Permanent Technical Committee
(Definition provisionally adopted by WCO)*

“Restrictions of goods”: the term “restrictions” means a legal requirement by law for the submission and approval of an application or other document (other than for Customs purposes) as a prior condition to importation or exportation.

*Glossary of international customs terms, Annex V to Document PW0040EO.
World Customs Organization Permanent Technical Committee
(Definition provisionally adopted by WCO)*

36. promotion

Stimulating the demand for goods by advertising, publicity, and special events to attract attention and create interest among consumers.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Any technique that persuasively communicates favorable information about a seller’s product to potential buyers; includes advertising, personal selling, sales promotion, and public relations.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

A representation about a product or service by any means, whether directly or indirectly, including any communication of information about a product or service and its price and distribution, that is likely to influence and shape attitudes, beliefs and behaviours about the product or service.

Government of Canada Tobacco Act (1997, c. 13)

37. public place

“Public place” means any building or facility owned, leased, operated or occupied by the municipality, including school buildings or grounds; any area open to the general public including school buildings or grounds; any area open to the general public including, but not limited to, libraries, museums, theatres, auditoriums, indoor sport arenas and/or recreational facilities, inns, hotel and motel lobbies, educational facilities, shopping malls, public restrooms, lobbies, staircases, halls, exits, entrances, elevators accessible to the public, and licensed child-care locations.

*Tobacco Control Resource Center, Inc. Samples of Environmental Smoke Regulations (ETS)
(USA) at <http://www.tobaccocontrol.nev.edu/index.html>*

“Public place” means a place to which the public, or a section of the public, ordinarily has access, whether or not by payment or by invitation (including, for example, a shop, restaurant, hotel, cinema or club).

Australian Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1992, No. 218, paragraph 8(2)(2)

Definition submitted by the European Commission

I. Enclosed premises open to the public which form part of the following public or private establishments (non-exhaustive list):

- (1) establishments where services are provided to the public, whether for charge or free, including the sale of goods;
- (2) hospitals, establishments where health care is given and all other medical establishments;
- (3) establishments where elderly persons are received;
- (4) schools and other premises where children or young persons are received or housed;
- (5) establishments where higher education and vocational training are given;
- (6) enclosed establishments used for entertainment (cinemas, theatres, etc.); radio and television studios open to the public;
- (7) enclosed establishments where exhibitions are held;
- (8) establishments and closed places where sports are practised;
- (9) enclosed premises of underground and railway stations, ports and airports.

II. All forms of public transport.

Resolution of the Council and the Ministers for Health of the Member States meeting within the Council of 18 July 1989 on banning smoking in places open to the public

Any location open to the general public, whether accessible freely, by invitation or against payment.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

37(a) enclosed public place

“Enclosed public place” means all or any part of any building or other enclosed place that is open to the public or to which the public is customarily admitted or invited.

Canada (Saskatchewan) Bill No. 56 of 2001: An Act to Control the Sale and Use of Tobacco and Tobacco-related Products and to make consequential amendments to certain other Acts

“Roofed public places” are defined to be places where people traverse and use such as: holy and sacred places, mosques, religious congregation sites, factories, hospitals, medical centers and institutes, cinemas and theaters, hotels, motels and inns, restaurants, museums, transportation terminals, department stores, cultural centers, public libraries, stadiums, schools, universities and research and educational centers, public transportations, public institutes and organizations, banks, municipality and government companies, etc.

Based on proposal No. 6712 dated 26-8-1375 (17 November 1996) made by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education under Article 138 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Cabinet Ministers at their meeting on 7-8-1376 (20 October 1997) ratified the by-law banning the tobacco sale and smoking in public places

Any public place that is indoors, whether accessible freely, by invitation or against payment.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

37(b) indoor workplace

An indoor place of employment. It includes, but is not limited to: an indoor work area; a vehicle when an employee uses it in the course of employment and it is occupied by more than one employee; an employee lounge or restroom; a conference and meeting room; a classroom; a cafeteria operated by an employer for use by its employees; a hallway; a restaurant; a bar or tavern; a sleeping room in a hotel or motel; and an assembly, conference, convention, meeting establishment or enclosed portion of the establishment.

Clean Indoor Air Law, Maryland, USA

Any indoor location used for work.

Prepared by the INB secretariat

38. regional economic integration organization

... that regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States, Members of the World Health Organization, to which their Member States have transferred competence over matters governed by this resolution, including the competence to enter into treaties, may actively participate, in accordance with Rule 55 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Assembly, in the drafting and negotiations of the intergovernmental negotiating body referred to under paragraph (1) and in the preparatory work of the working group referred to under paragraph (2).

World Health Assembly resolution, WHA52.18, 24 May 1999, paragraph 1(3)

Definition submitted by China

An Organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region which has competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention or its protocols and has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the instruments concerned.

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992

Regional economic integration organizations are institutions through which countries seek to improve their economic development by agreeing to treat other Member States preferentially in trade and other matters. Economic integration organizations may establish common standards and practices in a variety of areas, including environmental policies.

*Center for International Earth Science Information Network at Columbia University,
New York, NY, USA: thematic guide, "Regional economic integration organizations", at
<http://www.ciesin.org/TG/PI/TRADE/econ.html>*

39. retailer

A merchant whose primary activity is to sell directly to consumers.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

An intermediary that sells products primarily to ultimate consumers. There are store retailers – operators of department stores, outlets, supermarkets, boutiques, etc.; and nonstore retailers – firms that sell through mail-order catalogs, have direct selling procedures, or operate vending machines.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

40. smoke yields

... a cigarette's yield is defined as the amount of substance (e.g., tar) that can be isolated from tobacco smoke under a fixed set of conditions. This should not be confused with the term delivery, which is defined as the amount of a substance contained in tobacco smoke that is inhaled and absorbed by the smoker. Thus, yield is a fixed reproducible quantity while delivery is highly variable and impossible to reproduce with smoking machines that are commonly used to test cigarettes. Content refers to the amount of a substance that can be isolated from the cigarette filler (tobacco) before smoking. Yield, content, and delivery are often used interchangeably, but incorrectly.

Ricket W. Today's cigarettes: steps toward reducing the health impact.
In: Roberta Ferrence, John Slade, Robin Room, eds. Nicotine and public health
(American Public Health Association, 2000: page 135. Washington DC)

Definition submitted by Australia

The average amounts of compounds, groups of compounds or total particulate matter from a cigarette as measured in accordance with International Standards Organization (ISO) testing methods.

Definition supplied by technical adviser to the Australian delegation

41. smuggling

To import or export goods illegally, especially without payment of customs duties.

The concise Oxford dictionary, 9th ed., 1995

Removing from or putting in goods or persons without permission. Smuggling can be done across the borders of countries or other political entities.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

The selling, storing, transport and purchasing of tobacco products without payment of all applicable taxes.

*Second meeting of the working group on the WHO framework convention on tobacco control
15 February 2000. Possible subjects of initial protocols. Document A/FCTC/WG2/4, page 9*

Customs fraud consisting in the movement of goods across a Customs frontier in any clandestine manner. ["Customs Fraud" means a Customs offence by which a person deceives the Customs and thus evades, wholly or partly, the payment of import or export duties and taxes or the application of prohibitions or restrictions laid down by Customs law or obtains any advantage contrary to Customs law.]

*International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation and Repression of Customs Offences (World Customs Organization Nairobi Convention),
signed in Nairobi on 9 June 1977. Chapter 1. Definitions*

Definition submitted by Australia

Any importation, introduction or exportation or attempted importation, introduction or exportation with intent to defraud the revenue.

Australian Customs Act 1901 (Commonwealth)

Definition submitted by China

Transporting, carrying and posting tobacco products into or out of the territory of a Party in violation of its laws and regulations and/or in avoidance of customs control and administrative measures concerning the import and export of tobacco and tobacco products.

Related document of Chinese Government

42. sponsorship

Any public or private commercial or noncommercial contribution to an event or activity with the aim or effect of directly or indirectly promoting a tobacco product.

Second meeting of the working group on the WHO framework convention on tobacco control, 15 February 2000. Possible subjects of initial protocols. Document A/FCTC/WG2/4, page 3

Any form of public or private contribution to any event, activity, or individual with the aim or direct or indirect effect of promoting a tobacco product.

2001/0119 (COD) Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products

43. standards

Documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose.

International Standards Organization
From: <http://www.iso.org/iso/en/aboutiso/introduction/index.html>

A document approved by a recognized body that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method.

World Trade Organization, Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, Annex 2: Uruguay Round, 1994

A document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines, or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimal degree of order in a given context. Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimal community benefits.

International Standards Organization. Tobacco Control Committee 126, Document 656

44. subsidy

A grant, usually made by the government, to any enterprise whose promotion is considered to be in the public interest.

Black's law dictionary, 7th ed., 1999

Financial encouragements provided, usually by a government to support business. Such subsidies can take the form of lower taxes, tax rebates, or direct payments. There are two general types:

- (a) export subsidy: a benefit conferred on a firm by the government that is contingent on exports;
- (b) domestic subsidy: a benefit not linked to exports, conferred by the government on a specific industry or enterprise, or group of industries or enterprises; it affects the profits of marketers.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

A subsidy exists wherever there is a financial contribution by a government or any public body within the territory of a Party, i.e. where:

- (i) a government practice involves a direct transfer of funds (e.g. grants, loans, and equity infusion), potential direct transfers of funds or liabilities (e.g. loan guarantees);
- (ii) government revenue that is otherwise due is foregone or not collected (e.g. fiscal incentives such as tax credits);
- (iii) a government provides goods or services other than general infrastructure, or purchases goods;
- (iv) a government makes payments to a funding mechanism, or entrusts or directs a private body to carry out one or more of the type of functions in (i) to (iii) above which would normally be vested in the government and the practice, in no real sense, differs from practices normally followed by governments;

or

- (v) there is any form of income or price support in the sense of Article XVI of GATT 1994; and a benefit is thereby conferred.

*World Trade Organization, Agreement on Subsidies and
Countervailing Measures: Uruguay Round, 1994*

44(a) subsidies for growing and manufacturing of tobacco

Definition submitted by Australia

The direct financial assistance to tobacco growers and/or manufacturers. It does not refer to the legitimate (and standards) research and development funding provided by government to legal primary industry.

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Australia

45. surveillance

Continuing analysis, interpretation, and feedback of systematically collected data, generally using methods distinguished by their practicality, uniformity and rapidity rather than by accuracy or completeness. By observing trends in time, places, and persons, changes can be observed or anticipated and appropriate action, including investigative or control measures, can be taken. Sources of data may relate directly to disease or to factors influencing disease ...

Last JM, ed. A dictionary of epidemiology, 3rd ed., 1995

Collection of data (e.g. behavior, vital statistics, attitudes, public opinion, policy, and environment) related to the implementation and outcome objectives of the international, domestic, and local tobacco prevention and control initiatives for the purpose of providing information for future direction and evaluation of the initiatives.

Adapted from "Tobacco control definitions". IMPACT (Initiatives to Mobilize for the Prevention and Control of Tobacco-Use), Media and Policy Advocacy Workshop, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA, December 1994

The monitoring of tobacco-related behaviors, attitudes, and health outcomes at regular intervals of time. These include the achievement of primary program goals, including decreasing the prevalence of tobacco use among young people and adults, per-capita tobacco consumption, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke; intermediate indicators of program effectiveness, including policy changes, changes in social norms, and exposure of individuals and communities to national and local program efforts; and the prevalence of pro-tobacco influences, including advertising, promotions, and events that glamorize tobacco use.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Best practices for comprehensive tobacco control programs – August 1999. Atlanta, GA, USA.

Surveillance requires: (1) the systematic collection of pertinent data; (2) the orderly consolidation and evaluation of these data; and (3) the prompt dissemination of results to those who need to know, particularly those in a position to take action.

Report of the Technical Discussions at the Twenty-first World Health Assembly on "National and global surveillance of communicable diseases" Document A21/Technical Discussions/5. Geneva, WHO, May 1968

The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of outcome-specific data, closely integrated with the timely dissemination of these data to those responsible for preventing and controlling disease or injury.

Thacker SB, Berkelman RL. Public health surveillance of non-infectious chronic diseases: the potential for rapid change in disease burden. International journal of epidemiology, 1990, 19: 628-634.

Definition submitted by Australia

The observation and measurement of factors relevant to the use of, or harm from tobacco.

Definition supplied by technical adviser to the Australian delegation

45(a) epidemiological surveillance

Definition submitted by Australia

The observation and measurement of factors relevant to the use of, or harm from tobacco, and concerned with the control of epidemics.

The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of the magnitude, patterns, determinants, economic and health consequences of tobacco consumption, then the dissemination of these data to the appropriate audience(s) in time in order to make them essential foundations for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of tobacco control practice.

Based on definition of “public health surveillance” in: Halperin W, Baker EL Jr. Public health surveillance. New York, NY, 1992, page 1. Van Nostrand Reinhold.

46. technical cooperation

Definition submitted by Australia

In kind assistance, knowledge and information sharing on technical issues, across Member States that are party to the FCTC.

Supplied by Department of Health and Aged Care (Commonwealth)

47. tobacco

Definition submitted by Australia

Any preparation of the dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum*, a plant of the nightshade family. The main psychoactive ingredient is nicotine.

Demand reduction: a glossary of terms. United Nations Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention Studies, New York, NY, 2000

48. tobacco consumption

Definition submitted by Australia

Relates to the amount of tobacco used over a given period of time. It can be expressed as a value for an individual (e.g. number of cigarettes per day or week) or as a value for a population (e.g. aggregate weight of tobacco or number of cigarettes per annum).

Definition supplied by technical adviser to the Australian delegation

49. tobacco control legislation

Definition submitted by Australia

“Tobacco control legislation” may include excise or tax legislation that requires government permission or licence to:

- possess tobacco seed, plant or leaf;
- produce tobacco seed, plant or leaf;
- manufacture cigarettes or tobacco products;

- move, possess or store cigarettes or tobacco products before payment of excise duty or tax.

Australian Excise Act 1901 (Commonwealth) and associated acts and regulations

50. tobacco control programmes/measures/strategies

Definition submitted by Australia

Refers to a range of supply, demand and harm reduction strategies that aim to improve the health of a population by eliminating or reducing their exposure to tobacco in all its forms

*Review of health warnings on tobacco products in Australia: discussion paper.
Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care*

51. tobacco industry

Definition submitted by Australia

“Tobacco industry” refers to stakeholders right across the supply chain. This would include tobacco growers, processors, manufacturers, and retailers.

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia

52. tobacco product

A product composed in whole or in part of tobacco, including tobacco leaves and any extract of tobacco leaves. It includes cigarette papers, tubes and filters but does not include any food, drug or device that contains nicotine to which the Food and Drugs Act applies.

Government of Canada Tobacco Act (1997, c. 13)

All products intended to be smoked, sniffed, sucked or chewed inasmuch as they are made, even partly, of tobacco.

2001/0119 (COD) Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products

The term “tobacco product” means any product made or derived from tobacco that is intended for human consumption.

*Draft amendment to Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act, USA. Introduced 15 March 2001.
Title: To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide the
Food and Drug Administration jurisdiction over tobacco*

Any product made or derived from tobacco that is intended for human consumption, including any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product (except for raw materials other than tobacco used in manufacturing a component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product).

*Draft amendment to Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act, USA. Introduced 25 January 2001.
Title: A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to grant the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to regulate tobacco products, and for other purposes*

Cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipe tobacco, and roll-your-own tobacco.

United States Code: Title 26, Section 5702 (Internal Revenue Code. Alcohol, Tobacco and certain other Excise Taxes)

The tobacco under the law on tobacco and any other product composed of tobacco leaves or *Nicotiana tabacum* plant to be used either by smoking, sucking, sniffing, munching, eating, blowing or spraying into the mouth or nose or by other means in order to obtain the same result.

Tobacco Products Control Act, Thailand, 1992

Definition submitted by Australia

Any product for human consumption through chewing, swallowing, oral or nasal inhalation, either pure or in compounds with ... and which contains the tobacco plant or its derivatives as an active ingredient.

Department of Health and Aged Care (Commonwealth)

Definition submitted by Australia

“Tobacco product” means:

- (a) tobacco (in any form); or
- (b) any product (for example a cigar or cigarette):
 - (i) that contains tobacco as its main or a substantial ingredient; and
 - (ii) that is designed or intended for human consumption or use; and
 - (iii) that is not included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods maintained under the Therapeutic Goods Act; or
- (c) a cigarette paper, cigarette roller or pipe.

Tobacco Advertising Prohibition Act 1992 (Commonwealth)

Definition submitted by Australia

“Tobacco product” means tobacco, or something containing tobacco, prepared for human consumption (including a cigarette or cigar).

Tobacco Control Act 1927 (Australian Capital Territory)

Definition submitted by Australia

A cigarette, cigar or another product a substantial ingredient of which is tobacco.

Smoke-free Areas (Enclosed Public Places) Act 1994 (Australian Capital Territory)

Definition submitted by Australia

Tobacco, cigarette or cigar or any other product containing tobacco and designed for human consumption or use.

Public Health Act 1991 (New South Wales)

Definition submitted by China

The term “tobacco product” covers any product for the purpose of smoking, snuffing, sucking or chewing, inasmuch as it is, even partly, made of tobacco; it includes, *inter alia*:

1. Smoking tobacco:
 - (a) cigarettes:
 - (i) regular tobacco (manufactured or hand-rolled);
 - (ii) kreteks (containing clove);
 - (iii) bidis;
 - (b) cigars:
 - (i) large cigars;
 - (ii) small cigars;
 - (iii) cigarillos;
 - (c) for pipes
 - (i) clay;
 - (ii) wooden;
 - (iii) hubble-bubbles;

2. non-smoking/smokeless tobacco

(a) snuff:

(i) moist;

(ii) dry;

(b) chewing tobacco:

(i) *pan masala* (can also be made without tobacco);

(ii) *gutka* (can also be made without tobacco);

(iii) Loose-leaf or plug.

FCTC proposed draft elements (document A/FCTC/INB1/2)

* **tobacco product ingredients**

See **ingredients**.

* **tobacco surveillance programmes**

See **surveillance**.

53. tobacco vending machines

Selling merchandise with coin-operated equipment.

Rosenberg JM. Dictionary of marketing and advertising, 1995

Definition submitted by Australia

A machine accessible to the public that sells a tobacco product(s).

*Adapted from definition of “tobacco product vending machine” in
Public Health Act 1997 (Tasmania)*

Definition submitted by Australia

A machine, or device, operated by a token, money or electronic funds transfer.

Tobacco Control Act 1927 (Australian Capital Territory)

Definition submitted by Australia

“Vending machine” means a machine, device or contrivance that is constructed to contain tobacco products that may be obtained from it by an operation that involves the insertion in the machine, device or contrivance of a coin, token or similar object.

Tobacco Act 1987 (Victoria)

54. vulnerable groups

A “high risk population” consists of groups or individuals whose defining characteristics make them more likely to use tobacco products.

“Tobacco control definitions”. IMPACT (Initiatives to Mobilize for the Prevention and Control of Tobacco-Use), Media and Policy Advocacy Workshop, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA, December 1994.

ANNEX 2

LIST OF TERMS

This chart provides a complete list of terms which Member States have submitted to the secretariat for background research involving definitions. It is intended to facilitate reference to the Chair's text and the Co-Chairs' Working Papers, by noting where each of these terms appear within those texts. In some cases, the term appears more than once; here the chart so indicates, without reference to specific sections. Some terms do not appear in the original Chair's text, but do appear in the Co-Chairs' Working Papers; these terms are indicated by an asterisk (*). In addition, some terms were submitted to the secretariat that do not appear in the original Chair's text or in the Co-Chairs' Working Papers; these terms are marked by the phrase "does not appear" in the chart below.

TERM	LOCATION
Addiction	G(e)(1)*
Additive	G.1(c)
Advertising	G.1(e)
Child	G.1(a)
Competent international bodies	K.2(a)
Contents of tobacco products	G.4
Contraband	I.5(b)
Counter-advertising	G.1(e)
Counterfeiting	I.1
Cross-border advertising/promotion	G.2(f)
Dependence/tobacco dependence	H.1
Developed/developing countries	Q.4/Throughout
Direct advertising	G.2(a)
Distributor	I.11
Distribution	Throughout
Duty-free/tax-free	F.2(a)
Environmental tobacco smoke	D.1(b)*
Epidemiological surveillance	K.1(a)
Exposure to tobacco smoke	C.
Furnishing*	I.8

TERM	LOCATION
Hand-rolled tobacco	Does not appear
Harmonization	F.1
Health hazard	G.1(d)(ii)
Health promotion	G.1(e)(v)
Health risk	G.1(e)(i)
Illicit manufacturing	I.1*
Illicit trade	I.1
Indirect advertising	G.2(a)
Ingredients	G.1(c)
Integration of treatment	H.2(b)
International cooperation	G.2(f)*
Label	G.1(d)
Licence	I.13
Measures	Throughout
Misleading descriptors	Does not appear
Nicotine	G.1(d)(ii)
Nicotine intake	Does not appear
Nicotine yield	Does not appear
Non-price measures	G.1
Packaging	G.1(d)
Parties	Throughout
Parties present and voting	Does not appear
Passive smoking	G.1(a)
Pictogram	G.1(d)(iv)
Prevalence	C.
Price measures	F.1
Prohibition	F.2(a)
Promotion	G.2(a)
Public place	G.1(a)

TERM	LOCATION
Enclosed public place	G.1(a)
Indoor workplace	G.1(a)
Regional economic integration organization	M.5
Retailer	I.13
Smoke yields	G.1(d)(iv)(2)
Smuggling	I.1
Sponsorship	G.2(a)
Standards	Throughout
Subsidy	I.15
Subsidies for growing and manufacturing of tobacco	I.15
Surveillance	K.1
Technical cooperation	Throughout
Tobacco	Throughout
Tobacco consumption	C.
Tobacco control legislation	E.1
Tobacco control programmes/measures/strategies	C.
Tobacco industry	D.6
Tobacco product	Throughout
Tobacco vending machines	I.8(b)
Vulnerable groups	G.1(e)(ii)

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